

Turn your dollars into smiles by subscribing to the United War Work Fund, this week.

THE RECORD

MUHLBERG'S OLDEST AND MOST
SUBSTANTIAL NEWSPAPER IS UN-
PARALLELED AS AN ADVER-
TISING MEDIUM.

The



Record.

JOB PRINTING

OF QUALITY PROMPTLY DONE. PRICES
AS REASONABLE AS IS CONSIST-
ENT WITH GOOD WORK-
MANSHIP.

VOL. XX. NO. 41

GREENVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1918.

50c. PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE

LIVE STOCK



SHEEP RAISING IS PATRIOTIC

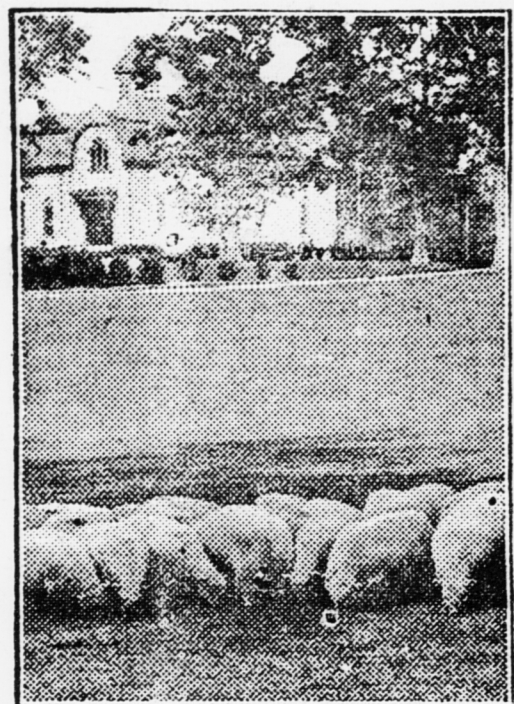
Wool From Twenty Animals Necessary
to Clothe and Equip One Soldier
for War Service.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

War has given the sheep and wool industry a stupendous task. There must be 20 sheep back of every soldier to clothe and equip him. This need has made sheep raising a patriotic as well as a profitable undertaking. Sheep require little bread grain, and as both wool and mutton are in strong demand, the development of the industry will contribute materially to the nation's food and clothing supply. "Farm Sheep Raising for Beginners" (Farmers' Bulletin 840), a recent publication of the United States department of agriculture, contains all the general directions needed to make a start. Another recent publication of the department, entitled "Sheep and Intensive Farming" (Yearbook 1917, Separate 750), will also be found helpful.

For the present season wool has about trebled in price and the price of lambs has about doubled. The gross annual returns from ewes of breeding age may be expected to range from \$8 to \$15 a head, depending upon the percentage of lambs raised, the weight of the fleeces and the values for these products. The lamb and wool yield depend largely upon the breed selected. So the choice of a breed is a very important matter. There are 12 breeds of improved sheep which are well established in the United States, and a number of others are gaining in popularity. These breeds differ widely in their special points of usefulness for various sections and systems of management. These points are carefully developed in "Breeds of Sheep for the Farm" (Farmers' Bulletin 576).

Sheep require a very much smaller proportion of grain than is required by other meat animals, as they get



High-Class Flock of Southdown Ewes on a Vermont Farm.

much of their nourishment from rough permanent pasture, and at the same time they keep down the weeds, which is an improvement to the pasture. This information, with much else of interest and value, is to be found in "The Place of Sheep on New England Farms" (Farmers' Bulletin 929).

Sheep raising does not require expensive equipment or heavy labor. In mild latitudes little housing is needed. Important features of buildings for sheep, drawings, and bills of materials for barns, sheds, feed racks, etc., are given in "Equipment for Farm Sheep Raising" (Farmers' Bulletin 810). In any sheep enterprise provision must be made for the guarding or fencing-in of the flock, for not only are the animals prone to stray from home pastures, but they are favorite prey for dogs, which annually inflict great losses on the industry. Winter care must be provided for, and feed and sheltered quarters must be available in cold weather. Persons who desire to raise sheep are advised to enter the industry with a view of staying for several years at least. The useful life of a sheep is about six years.

SHEEP FOR "SLACKER" ACRES

Labor-Saving Value of Animals Is Important, for They Are Effective Grass Cutters.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In the winning of this war guns and bullets are no more important than bread and meat. Several million acres of land in the United States produce good summer feed for sheep, but are not grazed at present. Effort should be made to secure the most economic use of every acre, and much may be accomplished in this direction by the raising of a few sheep in public parks, on golf courses and private lawns. The use of sheep in lawns and parks has been extensive in England. The labor-saving value of sheep is important, for they are neat and effective grass cutters.

Orchard Information

IRRIGATION OF AN ORCHARD

Plan Outlined for Proper Distribution of Water in Furrows—Grade Varies Widely.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In irrigating orchards by the furrow method the length of the lateral ditches or furrows is governed by the size of the orchard and character of the soil.

The rows of citrus trees seldom exceed 40 rods in length, but the apple orchards of the northwest are larger as a rule. Even in large tracts it is doubtful if it ever pays to run water in furrows more than about 600 feet. Where the soil is open and water sinks readily through it, short furrows should be used, otherwise much water is lost in deep percolation on the upper part of the tract. Prof. H. Culbertson of San Diego County, Cal., after a careful investigation of this subject has reached the conclusion that on sandy or gravelly soil having a steep slope the proper length of furrows is 200 feet, whereas on heavier soils and flatter slopes the length may be increased to 600 feet.

The grade of furrows varies quite widely. In flat valleys it often is not possible to obtain a fall greater than 1 inch to 100 feet, whereas on steep slopes the fall may reach 20 inches per 100 feet. On ordinary soils a grade of 3 to 4 inches is to be preferred, and where the fall exceeds 8 to 10 inches to 100 feet the trees should be set out in such a way as to decrease the slope of the furrows.

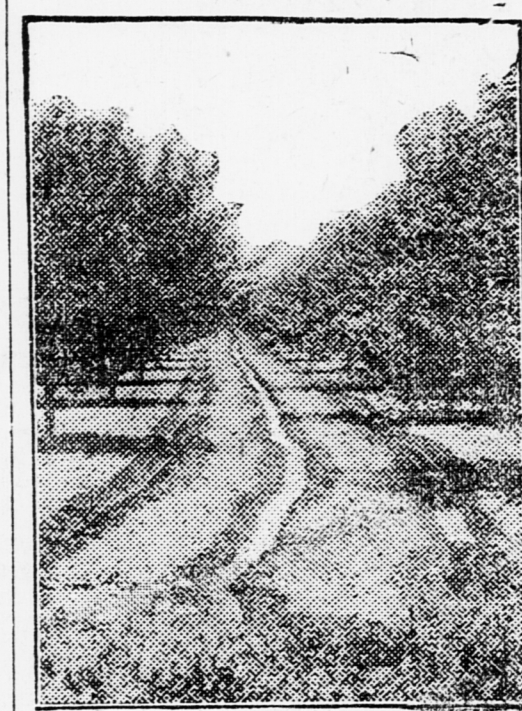
The number of furrows in orchards depends on the size of the trees, the space between the rows, the depth of furrow, and the character of the soil. Nursery stock is irrigated by one or two furrows and young trees by two to four. A common spacing for shallow furrows is 2½ feet, but deeper furrows are 3 to 4 feet apart. The general trend of orchard practice is toward deep rather than shallow furrows, a depth of 8 inches being used in many instances.

In spacing furrows careful consideration should be given to the lateral movement of moisture in the soil on each side of the furrows, so as to insure a fairly uniform distribution of moisture.

The furrowing implement most commonly used by the citrus orchardists of southern California consists of a sulky frame to which are attached two or three mold-board plows. Those who prefer a small number of deep furrows use a 12 to 14-inch corn lister.

In the Payette Valley, Idaho, 200 or more miner's inches are turned into the head ditch and divided up by means of wooden spouts into a like number of furrows. On steep ground much smaller streams are used. The length of the furrow varies from 300 feet on steep slopes to 600 feet and more on flat slopes. The time required to moisten the soil depends on the length of the furrow and the nature of the soil. In this locality it varies from three to 36 hours.

A 20-acre orchard tract under the Sunnyside canal in the Yakima Valley,



Irrigating an Apple Orchard by the Furrow Method.

Wash., is watered four times in each season with 14 miner's inches (0.25 cubic foot per second). Three furrows are made between the rows, which are 40 rods long. Water is applied to one-half the orchard (ten acres) and kept on 48 hours.

On the clayey loams of the apple orchards on the east bench of the Bitter Root river, Mont., Prof. R. W. Fisher, formerly horticulturist of the agricultural college of Montana, has found, as a result of experimenting, that it requires from 12 to 14 hours to moisten the soil in furrow irrigation 4 feet deep and 3 feet sideways.

In 1908 an orchardist of Hood River, Ore., irrigated three acres of apple trees in furrows 550 feet long, spaced 3 feet apart. About a miner's inch of water was turned into each alternate furrow from a wooden head flume and kept on for about 48 hours. After the soil had become sufficiently dry it was cultivated, and in eight or ten days thereafter water was turned into the alternate rows, which were left dry during the first irrigation.

Product of Some Orchards.
Some orchards produce mainly a crop of insects for the chickens.



"Gee! I wish there was something I could do!"

WHEN you think of what the boys "over there" are doing to help the great cause of freedom, wouldn't you just give anything to be there and help them? Wouldn't you fairly jump at the chance to do anything in the world to back up the men that are fighting?

You can't be there yet, of course, but there is a place for a boy who wants to help our country, a place where he can show the stuff he is made of as well as he could over in France.

There is a new opportunity for boys who want to do their share toward winning the war. It is called the *Victory Boys*. Its motto is, "A million boys behind a million fighters."

The organizations for which the *Victory Boys* are working provide the soldier with his movie theatre, his church, his club, his store where he buys the little everyday things

he needs. When he is hungry, they

feed him; when he is tired, they comfort him.

When you enroll with the *Victory Boys*, you pledge yourself to go out and earn money for this great work that the soldier needs so much. Ask your neighbors for odd jobs. Tell them of the great cause you are working for. If you can pledge yourself to earn \$20, remember that for five months you are taking care of one soldier—your soldier.

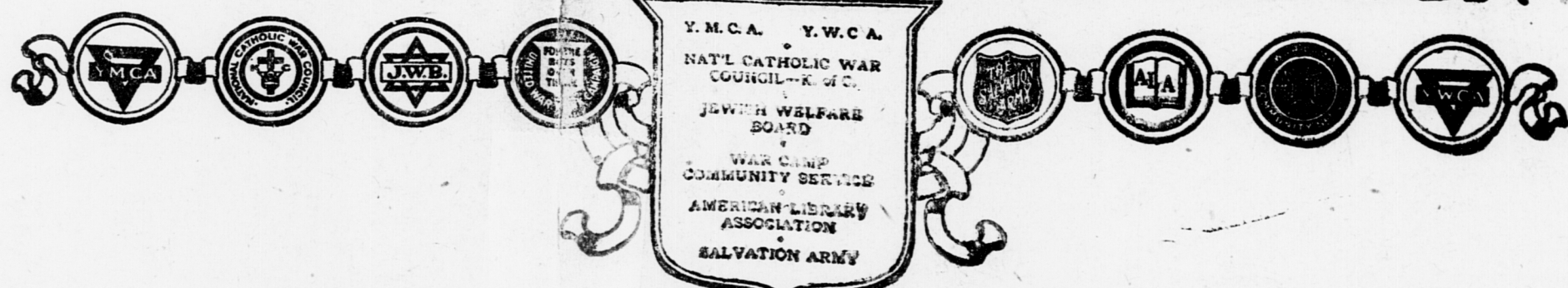
Wear the *Victory Boys* button—it is a badge of honor. It means that you are doing everything in your power to help your country

to victory.



For further information inquire at the Victory Boys Division of your local committee for the

UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN



This Space contributed by a party of "Victory" Girls and Boys who are going to help win this
United War Work Campaign

THE RECORD

An Independent Newspaper.


PUBLISHED THURSDAY BY
RECORD PRESS,
ORREN L. ROARK, Secretary.

ORREN L. ROARK, Editor.
Long-Distance Telephone, No. 72.
Office in Annex near Roark store, ground floor.
59 CENTS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

TERMS.
The subscription price of the paper is payable in advance, and when the time has expired a notice is sent, the paper will be stopped. Cards of thanks, obituary notices, etc., if not longer than ten lines, will be published free. A charge of 5c. per line will be made for succeeding lines. No variation of this rule to anyone. Free sample copies will be mailed. Advertisements will be inserted. A rate card will be furnished on request. Address all communications and make all remittances payable to RECORD PRESS, Greenville, Ky.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1918.
Entered at the Greenville, Ky., postoffice as second-class matter.

"We Must Make Sacrifices
in order to win the war."
—WOODROW WILSON.


This paper has enlisted
with the government in the
cause of America for the
period of the war.....

One War Work solicitor reports that he has been refused by only one person, but that was more than offset by two donors who he asked to reduce their subscription one-half, as they were giving more than their share, as everybody is expected to help, and the response is fine.

Good Roads Meeting

The annual meeting of the Kentucky Highway Engineers' Association, formerly the County Road Engineers' Association of Kentucky will be held at Owensboro, Kentucky, on November 12th, 13th and 14th, 1918. Previous meetings have always been held in February but the officers of the association decided to change the date of meeting for two reasons:

First, on account of bad weather conditions it has always been almost impossible to inspect the roads. We feel that opportunity should be given all the members to see roads during the good weather so that we all may learn more of what constitutes a good road. Past meetings have not been of the greatest benefit because inspection trips could not be arranged.

Second, a radical change has been made in the program. Instead of the usual speeches indoors it is planned to have all speaking done outdoors. The speech on "Gravel Roads" will be delivered right on a gravel road. The speech on Macadam Roads" will be delivered right on that kind of a road and a history of that particular road will be given. All members will be driven in automobiles to the various roads. The members will be told how to build concrete bridges and a small bridge will be built while the speaker explains how the concrete should be mixed and how the steel should be placed. The various methods of repairing roads will be explained while the Daviess County teams and machines actually do the work. Daviess County has all kinds of roads from gravel to macadam rock asphalt and brick within easy reach of Owensboro.

The county owns and operates the most complete road building outfit in the State. Sixty head of mules, several rollers, many graders, etc. An exhibition of all this outfit at work will be given. It is planned to make the meeting the most practical and beneficial gathering ever held by the road builders of Kentucky. It is difficult at any time to build good roads and in war times the best methods must be used or nothing of value can be accomplished when labor and materials are so difficult to secure. The City of Owensboro and Daviess County will entertain all visitors royally and no pains will be spared to make the visit pleasant as well as valuable. Members of the Association are urged to bring as many friends of Good Roads to the meeting as possible. J. W. Spurr, County Road Engineer of Daviess County, President, R. C. Heath, Road Engineer, Department of Public Roads, Secretary and Treasurer.

War Work Welfare Campaign
November 11-18 will bring the National campaign for funds for the Welfare War Work, when \$250,000,000 will be raised to carry on this most worthy and necessary work. Muhlenberg county has been allotted \$15,750 of Kentucky's quota of \$1,770,800, and we will not fail, as all our people are alive to the benefits our boys receive from these various agencies—and we will not refuse to give.

Message to Music Lovers.

It is a brave man who will try to dispute the verdict of Galli-Curci, Heifetz, Caruso, McCormack, Farrar, Gluck and scores of other supreme judges. This verdict is that the Victrola is far superior to all other instruments, and the only one worthy of recording their art. Secure a Victrola now, and enjoy the artistry of the greatest singers and playing organizations of the whole world, right in your home. Call at Roark's and see the Victrola and have demonstrations.

The Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Salvation Army, Knights of Columbus, Jewish Welfare League and the other united agencies are doing a great part in helping win this war, and they are saving the boys who will come back to us. Prepare to give liberally to the \$170,500,000 fund that will be raised week of Nov. 11-18. Muhlenberg's allotment is \$10,500.

Buy a Victrola now, and save the 10 per cent. war tax. Roark has a large supply of instruments just now, and invites your visits.

Notice to Drafted Men.

On and after October 8th, 1918, all cases coming before the District Exemption Board, Division No. 2, Western District, at Madisonville, Kentucky, either for classification or on motion to reopen will be heard and tried only on affidavits filed with the Board. No witnesses, unless summoned by the Board, will be allowed to appear before the Board either in person or by attorney after said date. Sept. 24th, 1918.

Wm. H. Vost,
Chairman.

Latest millinery for young and old at Simmons shop.

Do your Christmas shopping early. Roark has already sold two Victrolas for holiday remembrances.

Home And Lot For Sale.

6-room house, 2 1-2 acres land, 2 wells and cisterns, barn and outbuildings, on W. Main cross street, for sale. Also a lot of mill slabs, delivered in town, at \$1.50 per load. J. N. Clemmons.

Davenetts at less prices and better upholstery at Roark's.

In view of conditions which now exist, and with the outlook for better not in the least encouraging, so far as output is concerned, you should arrange at once with Roark for your Victrola, for it is a sure thing that the demand will continue to increase.

Bought for one, enjoyed by all—that's the Victrola.

Used Machines For Sale.

Roark has a number of used sewing machines of different makes, taken in exchange for the White Rotary, which will be sold very cheap. These machines have all been overhauled, are in good condition, and should be seen.

See the velvets, georgette crepes, satins etc., on display at the Simmons shop.

Get typewriter ribbons at this office.

Announcement.

Select your Victrola for Christmas now. We planned months ago so that you may have assurance of an instrument if you arrange now for it. Stocks are low, all over the country, as the demand has increased vastly over any previous period, and with scarcity of labor and lessened material supply at the factory, the usual shortage of Victrolas at holiday times will be more acute this year than heretofore. Select your instrument and have delivery made when you wish.

The J. L. Roark Estate
Dr. Emily Nettlesay, Osteopath
Telephone 330-W. Greenville, Ky.

Fur, turbans and feather hats made to order at the Simmons shop.

No matter what sort of talking machine you have, you can exchange it for a Victrola, and Roark will give you fullest allowance.

Keep your husband, son or sweetheart as you would wish by giving to the War Work fund.

Help keep up the morals and morale of our soldier boys by giving to the War Work fund.

A hair mattress lasts a lifetime, and gives greatest service. Get one from Roark.

Word has been received here of the death in France of Alvin Miller, of pneumonia. He was a popular young man, and was winning recognition in the service.

November clearing sale of hats at Simmons shop at one-fourth off.

Small rooms can be papered at half, from Roark's remnants.

Full line oatmeal paper, all colors just received at Roark's.

Needles and all sorts of sewing machine supplies at Roark's.

E. N. Martin does altering, repairing, cleaning and pressing. Have him care for your clothes.

Everyone could not buy a Liberty Bond, but there is no one who cannot give to the United War Work fund, and they should, for this is equally important with any branch of the service.

Job printing at this office.

Good morning! Still buying W. S. S?

Trade with Roark, who teaches your dollars to have more cents.

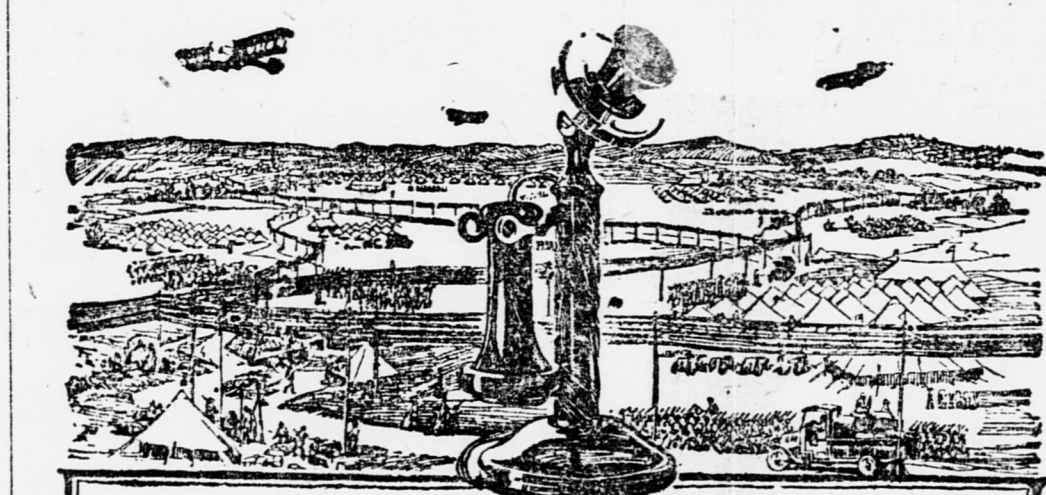
Victrolas stay sold, and give the buyer no trouble. See Roark and arrange for one.

We will pay a straight salary of \$35.00 per week for man with rig to introduce Eureka Egg Producer. Six months contract. Write quick. Eureka Mfg. Co. East St. Louis, Ill.

Everybody pays the same price for the Victrola, while no two persons pay the same amount for other machines. Buy the machine of recognized, superior qualities from Roark.

Muhlenberg will never invest any money which will bring the glorious returns that our \$15,750 in United War Work will yield.

War Work Campaign above all.



Nation-Wide Preparedness

North, South, East, West—all working to put the Nation in fighting trim!

Army and Navy departments and districts, camps, yards, coast-guard stations, light houses, munition, construction and textile plants—all co-ordinating to mould the vast organization into an effective homogeneous force! And in this enormous task the country's telephone network has been and will continue to be the great indispensable agent of communication.

The Bell system has enlisted every resource at its command and offered all unreservedly to the government.

This, together with the immensely increased commercial demand for service, the general shortage of materials, and the enlistment and draft of a large number of technically trained employees who cannot be replaced, will, it is hoped, be borne in mind by every loyal American if there should later result the necessity for subordinating private convenience to the pressing needs of the government.

We are not sitting idly by and waiting for a bright day when our money can buy equipment. We are using every means at our command to keep our service up to its usual high standard. You will want to help because you will be helping your own service and enabling us to do a better job for Uncle Sam.

We appreciate co-operation.

CUMBERLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
Incorporated

G. C. MORGAN, Local Manager, Greenville, Ky.

THIS POINTER IS WORTH FOLLOWING

GUAM IS A LOYAL ISLAND

Voluntary Universal Training Helps Very Materially in Americanization.

How far the people of the Pacific island of Guam have progressed in the process of Americanization is indicated in the current issue of the Guam News Letter, copies of which have recently reached Seattle, Wash., the Post-Intelligence of that city states. The island, which is our cable outpost for the Philippine Islands and the Orient, is governed by Capt. Roy C. Smith of the American navy, under the oversight of the navy department. Captain Smith seems to be developing a very ardent brand of Americanism among the island people, who are known as Chamorros and have a strong admixture of Spanish blood.

The News Letter describes the celebration of Washington's birthday in Guam, to which the people flocked from all parts of the island, coming by launch, owing to the absence of any island highway system. The proceeds of the various enterprises, amounting to \$1,270.55, were donated to the Red Cross, and we gather that the program of amusement was purely American. For instance, the "hot dog" stand realized \$108.94; Butler's soda, \$158.50; knock the cat down, \$112.07; the moving picture show, \$75.00; the jitney dance, \$45.00; wheel of fortune, \$350.10; lemonade stand, \$72.03; baseball game, \$16.40. From all sources the Red Cross received \$1,500, and subscriptions were given for \$50,000 in Liberty bonds.

More than this, the island militia had its first parade. Some time ago Governor Smith put into effect a universal military training law at the request of the people, this being the first portion of American territory in which such a law has been made effective. There are 1,000 militiamen, the government supplying guns and ammunition and the regular khaki uniform of the United States army. Seven per cent of Guam's population is in the militia, at which rate, if we of the mainland kept up with the Chamorros, we should have an army of 7,000,000. The flags and floats of the parade induced a tremendous enthusiasm in the populace.

SHELLS TO USE FOR BUTTONS

A Species That Is Abundant in New Zealand Can Be Used to Advantage.

According to information which has been furnished by the department of internal affairs at Wellington, the Trochus niloticus, commonly known as the New Zealand shell, and the South Sea Island shell, does not occur in New Zealand; but other shells which are found in these waters might be used in the manufacture of buttons, especially the paua, Haliotis iris, and the totol, Ostrea sulcata. They are not at present used for the manufacture of buttons or for similar uses, but both occur in great numbers on rocky coasts near the low-tide mark, the paua being much the commoner.

Since these shells have never been sought for commercial purposes, there is no way of ascertaining their cost the method of disposing of production, market, etc., but it is understood that they are very easily gathered as the tide ebbs and flows on the sandy beaches about the island—Scientific American.

Santa wants to leave a Victrola at your home this Christmas



This store is Santa's Victrola Headquarters. The old gentleman is firmly convinced that every home should have a Victrola, and we agree with him. So if you'll come in and select the Victrola you want, we'll pass the good word to Santa and have him stop around at your house on Christmas Eve with the exact instrument of your choice.

You can get a Victrola at \$25, \$40, \$50, \$75, \$100, \$150, \$200 or \$300 to suit your taste and need.

And no matter which you get, from the smallest to the largest, it is always the supreme musical instrument of the world, and it brings you the true art of the world's greatest singers, musicians, comedians, bands and orchestras.

And if Christmas shopping has been "too much" for your pocketbook, so that you feel the need of easy terms, (mighty easy they are, too) just mention the matter to us and you can get your Victrola and enjoy it without the slightest inconvenience on the "money end."

VICTROLAS, Records, Cabinets, Supplies
LYON & HEALY Pianos, Players, Merchandise
The J. L. Roark Estate ORREN L. ROARK, Manager
Greenville, Kentucky
Home and Office Furnishings, Undertakers, Embalmers
Long-Distance Telephones—72-108



It costs us 24 billion to keep him equipped and only 170 million to keep him smiling. Let's do it. This space paid for and contributed, with their financial and physical help, by patriotic Negroes who wish every success to the United War Work Campaign.

The Youth's Companion

is worth more to family life today than ever before

THE COMPANION gives the greatest amount of everything worth reading, an abundance of fiction, of entertainment, of inspiring reading, of fact and humor, besides the Special Pages for each one of every age. It appeals to the families with highest ideals.

OFFER No. 1
New Subscribers to The Youth's Companion will receive:
52 WEEKLY ISSUES 1919 All for
Remaining 1918 Issues Free
1919 Companion House
Calendar Free
\$2.00

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THE YOUTH'S COMPANION All for
Including all of 1918 \$2.00
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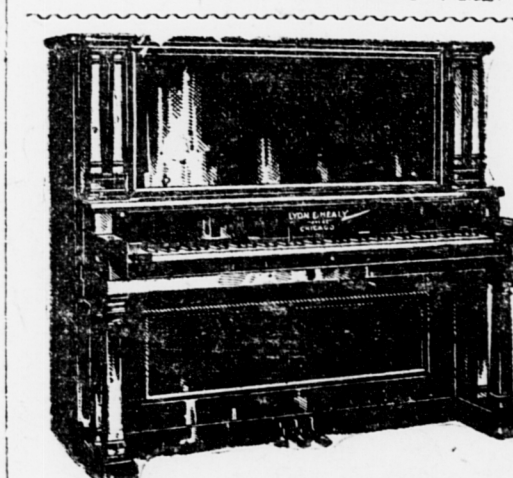
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Roark, Greenville Ky.

LOCAL I. C. R. R. TIME CARD.

NORTH BOUND.	
123 Louisville Express.....	12:11 pm
103 Cincinnati Express.....	1:43 pm
104 Louisville Limited.....	2:55 am
136 Central City accommodation.....	7:07 pm
SOUTH BOUND.	
135 Paducah and Cairo accom.....	5:10 am
121 Fulton accommodation.....	12:11 pm
101 New Orleans special.....	2:43 pm
103 N. O. spec.....	1:52 am
Stops to discharge revenue passengers from Louisville and parts beyond.	
May 20, 1917. W. G. CRAWFORD, Act.	

Local Mention.

U. W. W. C.
Persimmons are ripe.
Pay your taxes and save penalty.
Typewriter ribbons, all makes at The Record Office.

We twice celebrated cessation of hostilities, but it was worth it.

This will be a glorious Thanksgiving.

Roark for pianos, Victrolas, records, cabinets.

Good morning! Have you helped win the War Work campaign?

There was one runaway Monday caused by the paraders.

Everything aside for War Work Campaign!

Nov. 11 will be our new Thanksgiving day.

The flu situation is improving, but new cases are still appearing, and many deaths.

Help furnish Muhlenberg's fund of \$15,750 to the United War Work Campaign.

Two models, No. 4 and 6 Victrolas, have advanced to \$25 and \$35, each, a raise of \$2.50.

Best goods, lowest prices are the rule at the Simmons shop.

Don't wait to be solicited, but volunteer your subscription to the War Work fund.

Get asbestos table mats from Roark.

Make the boys know you are behind them by your subscription to the War Work fund.

Let E. N. Martin help you save by putting and keeping your clothes in good condition, and save you the expense of high priced outfits now.

Over the top with our War Work subscriptions, like our boys did in their fighting.

Old hats remodeled at the Simmons shop.

Show your appreciation of the efforts, sacrifice and service of our boys by going "Over the Top," as they did, and supply the funds needed by the Y. M. C. A. and six other organizations which are making and keeping our boys cheerful, comfortable and clean.

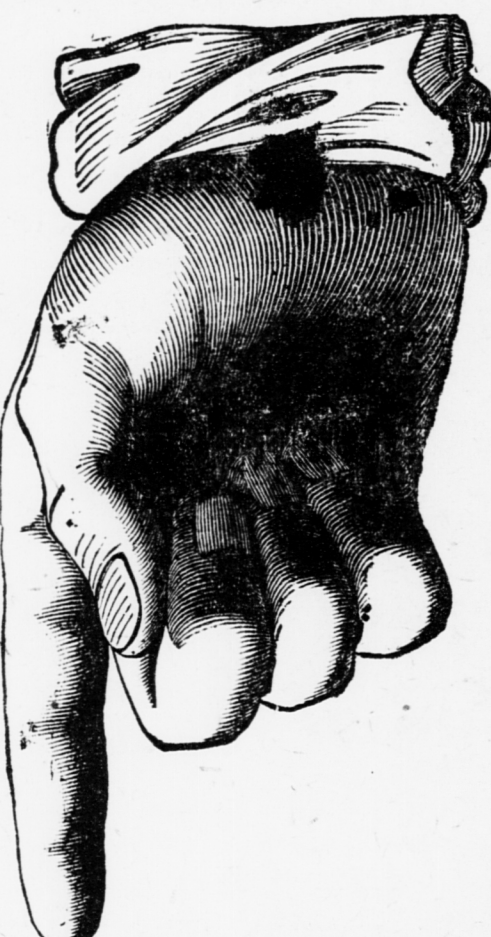
"Rody" To Sing In France.

Homer Roddeheyer has gone to teach Pershing's boys how to sing "Brighten the Corner Where You Are." Escorting his celebrated old trombone, wearing the Y. M. C. A. uniform, Billy Sunday's chorus master will be a soldier song leader for the duration of the war. "Rody" is to specialize in the one song he made especially famous, but plans to dispense other, non-evangelistic successes, such as "The Last Long Mile" and "Good Morning Mr. Zip Zip Zip!"

Willie Thomas Williams

Miss Willie Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. B. M. Williams, died at Hyattsville, Md., last Thursday, of pulmonary tuberculosis, after a brief period of illness at the home of her sister, Mrs. Can Howard, where she had been living. For several months she had been in the Government service at Washington. Her father had been with her for several days, and brought the body home. Interment was in Evergreen cemetery at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, following a service at the graveside conducted by Rev. W. C. Frank. Deceased was a talented, ambitious young woman, and had a host of admirers who join the family in their sorrow.

Our boys have helped win the war, now let us keep them cheerful, comfortable and clean until they return to us, by giving to our utmost to the War Work funds.



WE MUST WIN

Muhlenberg has been allotted \$15,750 of the \$250,000,000 to be raised in this country for the United War Work being done by the seven organizations operating in this country and in Europe, serving our soldiers and sailors in so many beneficial ways. We have never failed to do our full share, on every call made, and we will not fall down on this, the most necessary call we have had. Every man, woman and child in the county should give to the limit, but that will not be necessary, if everyone will respond, for it is only about 50 cents for each inhabitant of the county. If you are not solicited, get your subscription to any of the workers who are covering the county, or mail it to Mr. John T. Reynolds, County Treasurer, Greenville, Ky., and do so at once, as the campaign closes Monday.

The tones on a Victrola spring and mingle as on no other instrument. The light weight on the needle does away with the gritty, grabby, scratchy noise so manifest on all other machines, and insures the supreme delights of music, song and story. See and hear at Roark's.

They Are One

Y. M. C. A.
National Catholic War Council.
Jewish Welfare Board.
Salvation Army.
American Library Association.
War Camp Community Service.
Y. W. C. A.
These seven organizations, working together, have helped every soldier and sailor, in a multitude of ways which could have been done by no other agency. The work before them is greater than ever, and more necessary, for our fighting men will face the dangers of idleness, and indifference, carelessness and recklessness must be fought against. The period of temptation might be more hurtful than the dangers of war. Give to the limit, and then some, to the United War Work Campaign fund. Muhlenberg's allotment of the \$250,000,000 needed is \$15,750, and we will do our bit.

Corn Pone.

Some loyal women from the south should teach us how to make corn pone, the kind one pushes in his mouth and bids farewell to grief and groan. All kinds of bread are being made to take the place of wheat loaves; inventive women are arrayed around the nation's cooking stoves. I've eaten bread composed of rice, I've eaten bread they made of bran and some was punk and some was nice and some was but an also ran. I've eaten stuff they called cornbread the kind that helps to win the war; and it outweighed a bar of lead and tasted like excelsior. Down in the south they make corn pone that soothes the soul, it is so nice; a pampered monarch on his throne might envy one who has a slice. If I had southern pone to eat I would not care a finetooth comb if all the mills quit grinding wheat until the speckled cows come home. A northern woman cries, "I know just how that pone is made; I've been down south and I am wise to all the secrets of the trade." And then she tries to show her skill and makes cornbread that I would like to shovel into Kaiser Bill until his works went on a strike. We can't make pone deserving fame, all honest northerners allow; I wish some loyal southern dame would travel round and show us how.

WALT MASON.

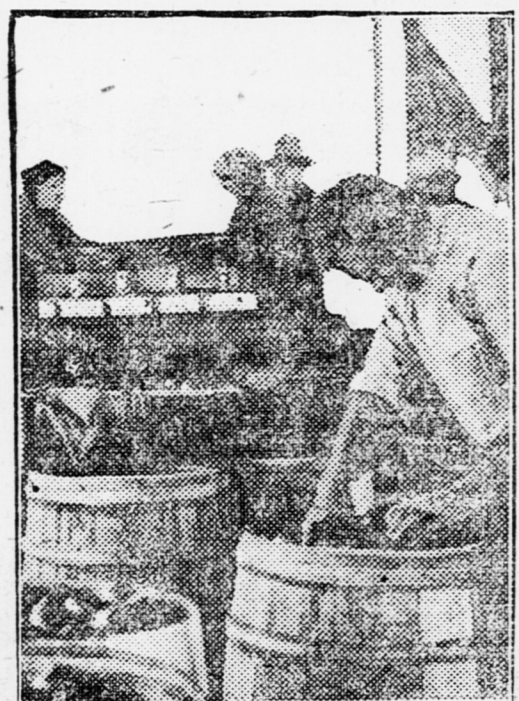
Horticultural Points

APPLES WILL BE PLENTIFUL

Increase in Barreled Crop More Than Makes Up for Decrease in Boxes—New York Gains.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
Commercial apples will be more plentiful this year than in 1917. This prospect is more especially true for the barreled crop than for the entire commercial crop, because the boxed crop of California and the Pacific northwest will be below that of 1917. Based on July conditions, the prospective commercial apple crop has the promise of 25,711,000 barrels (boxes being expressed in terms of barrels), or 15 per cent above 1917. The increase of the crop that is marketed in barrels is estimated at 34 per cent, while for the boxed crop a decrease of 17 per cent is indicated.

Distinctive apple producing regions are known to the trade and are becoming known to the general public. This year, the most prominent region for barreled apples is western New York, where a commercial crop of 5,230,000 barrels is indicated, compared with last year's crop of only 1,118,000 barrels. Next in prominence, this year, is the Shenandoah-Cumberland district,



Grading With Mechanical Sizer and Packing Under Movable Canvas Packing Shed.

extending from Virginia through Maryland into Pennsylvania. The indicated crop is 1,973,000 barrels, a slight relative gain over 1917. The western Michigan crop, this year, will increase to 756,000 barrels from 350,000 in 1917, according to the July estimate; the crop of the Champlain district of New York and Vermont, to 174,900 barrels from 120,000 in 1917; of the Rome Beauty district in southern Ohio, to 258,000 barrels from 122,000 in 1917. Other barreled apple districts decline in prospect. The New England Baldwin belt declines from 750,000 barrels in 1917 to 651,000 in 1918; the Hudson Valley, from 1,074,000 barrels to 826,000; the Piedmont district of Virginia, from 485,000 barrels to 371,000; southern and western Illinois, from 1,200,000 barrels to 936,000; the Ozarks, from 738,000 barrels to 545,000; and the Missouri river region, from 1,230,000 barrels to 882,000.

The commercial apples that are marketed in barrels will amount to 18,601,000 barrels this year, it is estimated, against 13,556,000 barrels in 1917, and of this production 29 per cent will come from western New York and 39 per cent from that district and the Shenandoah-Cumberland district combined.

GIVE RASPBERRY GOOD CARE

It Is Well to Remember That Old Canes Should Be Cut Out at End of Fruiting Season.

In the care and management of raspberry plantations, it is well to remember that the old canes should be cut out as soon as the fruiting season is over for the next year's crop, is borne on the new wood and the old canes only tend to spread various fungous diseases. Another thing, where anthracnose is prevalent, it is advisable to start a new plantation about every third year, setting clean, disease-free plants.

PROPER PRUNING OF TREES

To Secure Low, Broad-Spreading System Begin at Top to Admit Sun and Air From Above.

Begin at the top in pruning a tree to secure a low, broad-spreading branching system, with open center, to admit sunlight and air from above. Do not remove strong lower limbs if they can be given sufficient light from above. Aim to secure bearing branches throughout the main body of the tree. If the tree is shaded by too much growth at the top, the inner and lower twigs will weaken and die instead of bearing fruit.



Merchants of Greenville are wide-awake and seeking increased business. Trade with them in confident assurance of best goods at lowest prices.

The Victrola, at home and abroad, outsells any instrument, many times over, and companions will plainly show you why. Roark will gladly demonstrate.

FARM ANIMALS

FATTEN CALVES FOR MARKET

Tests Conducted by Bureau of Animal Industry and the Alabama Experiment Station.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In cattle feeding contests conducted by the bureau of animal industry of the department of agriculture and the Alabama experiment station, covering a period of five years, the fattening of grade calves for market proved profitable in every test made.

Cottonseed meal, cottonseed-hulls and alfalfa hay proved to be an excellent ration and a profitable one for fattening calves. Cottonseed meal and



Stock Raisers Will Find It to Their Advantage to Take More Pains to Find Out Needs of Their Animals and Feed Them Accordingly.

Cottonseed hulls proved to be a good fattening ration for calves for a short feeding period.

When fed in conjunction with cottonseed meal, corn silage of rather poor quality produced the same daily gains on calves as did cottonseed hulls and cheapened the cost of the daily gains.

The substitution of two-thirds of the cottonseed meal in a ration which did not prove profitable when corn cost 70 cents a bushel and cottonseed meal \$26 a ton.

In one test it was profitable to replace one-third of the cottonseed meal with corn-and-cob meal, but in a second test nothing was gained by the introduction of corn-and-cob meal. The first year the calves which received corn-and-cob meal made slightly larger daily gains and sold for more than did the calves which received cottonseed meal as the sole concentrate. The second year the addition of corn to the ration did not increase the size of the daily gains, nor did the calves which received corn sell for any more per pound than the other calves.

In a third test 52 high-grade Aberdeen-Angus calves fed on a ration of about three pounds of cottonseed meal, two pounds of cowpea hay and as much cottonseed hulls as they would eat made daily gains at a cost of \$5.55 per hundred pounds and returned a net profit of \$3.50 each.

In a fourth experiment 30 calves which were fed for 112 days in the dry lot and then fed 80 days on pasture made good daily gains, but the profits were not as large as they would have been if the calves had been sold at the end of the winter. The gains made during the summer were good and were made cheaply, but the price of calves was so much lower in the summer than at the close of winter that the continued feeding into the summer months was not profitable.

NOW FREE OF TUBERCULOSIS

Pure-Bred Herds That Have Successfully Passed Annual Tests Are Placed on Accredited List.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

One hundred and seventy-one herds, representing 6,250 cattle, were qualified June 1 for the accredited list of pure-bred herds of cattle free from tuberculosis which the department of agriculture is developing to insure disease-free sources of pure-bred stocks. In order to have his herd accredited the owner must comply with uniform rules approved by the United States department of agriculture and adopted by nearly all of the states, which require that every animal pass at least two successful annual tuberculosis tests. In addition to the number of herds mentioned, more than 600 others have passed one successful test in preparation for accreditation. One of the many advantages of having accredited herds, which is proving popular with breeders, is that the owner may make interstate shipments accompanied by a certificate at any time within one year without subjecting the animals to further tuberculosis tests.

Parasites Are Troublesome.
External parasites are extremely troublesome on live stock. They do most injury when the animals are low in condition, for strong stock can resist them better than the weak ones.

Hogs Must Have Water.
Hogs must have water to drink, and if they cannot get fresh clean water in the trough or fountain they will drink wherever they find water, regardless of its condition.

Magazine Vote Approves Victrola

Just recently one of the leading magazines conducted a survey among its readers, located all over the country, to find out how many of them had a talking machine of any kind, and how their preference ran. Out of the 240 responses received, 132 gave the Victrola as the one they chose. There were 12 different machines in the list.

THE WHOLE COUNTRY

is going "OVER THE TOP" in this War Work Campaign, and Muhlenberg will be on the Honor Roll.



His Mother Needed Money—and She Got It!

AN American soldier hurries along the street of a shell-torn village, keeping close to the shelter of the crumbling walls, and runs up the steps of a battered chateau.

He climbs to a room where sandbags are piled high to the ceiling. Behind a rough counter stands a man of middle age—a man with an emblem on his arm and a smile on his face.

"In a hurry this morning, buddie?" he asks.

"You bet I am," pants the soldier. "We're going into the trenches at noon."

"Can I help you?"

The boy thrusts one hand into his pocket and with the other points to a sign on the wall. It reads:—"SEND YOUR MONEY HOME—ASK THE SECRETARY HOW."

"Can I send this to my mother?" he asks, and draws out a roll of French bills. "She needs it."

"Of course you can," says the secretary. He counts the money carefully—twice—and then does a little figuring.

"That makes \$84.60 in American money."

"And will you see that my mother gets it?"

"We will," is the answer. "I'll give you this receipt and I'll send your money to the nearest headquarters. They will forward it to Paris, and Paris will tell New York to mail your mother a check for your \$84.60."

"How much will it cost me to have you do that?"

The answer is it won't cost him one cent. His mother will get the whole \$84.60. Every week the War Work organizations are transmitting more than half a million dollars from the boys over there to the home folks over here.

Why you should give twice as much as you ever gave before!

The need is for a sum 70% greater than any gift ever asked for since the world began. The Government has fixed this sum at \$170,500,000.

By giving to these seven organizations all at once, the cost and effort of six additional campaigns is saved.

Unless Americans do give twice as much as ever before, our soldiers and sailors may not enjoy during 1919 their:

3,000 Recreation Buildings	2,500 Libraries supplying 5,000,000 books
1,000 Miles of Movie Film	85 Hostess Houses
100 Leading Stage Stars	15,000 Big-brother "secretaries"
2,000 Athletic Directors	Millions of dollars of home comforts

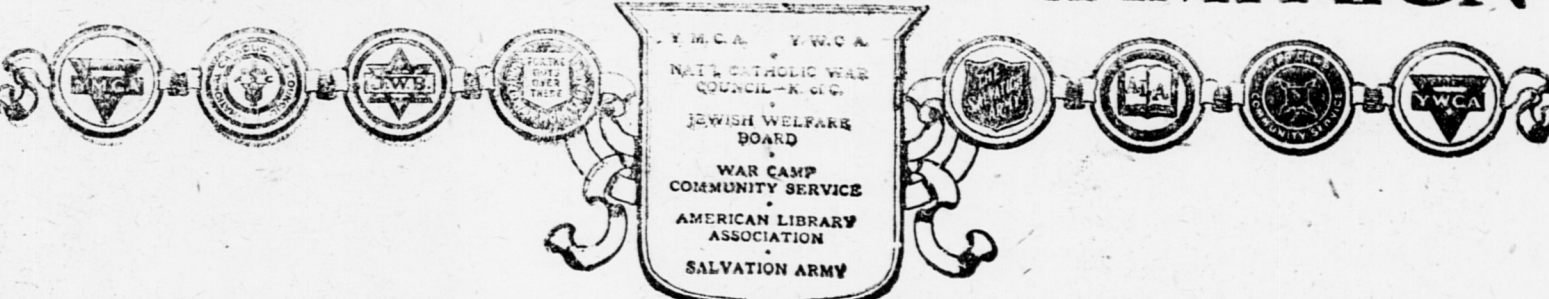
When you give double, you make sure that every fighter has the cheer and comforts of these seven organizations every step of the way from home to the front and back again. You provide him with a church, a theatre, a cheerful home, a store, a school, a club, and an athletic field—and a knowledge that the folks back home are with him, heart and soul!

You have loaned your money to supply their physical needs.

Now give to maintain the morale that is winning the war!

From the time your fighter starts for a cantonment until he reaches a front-line dug-out the seven organizations are ministering to him in big ways and little ways, to take the worries off his shoulders and to carry cheer and comfort to him. One aim—one need—now, altogether!

UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN



GOOD ROADS

ECONOMY IN GOOD HIGHWAYS

Good Demonstration Made by Motor-Practical Test Quite Recently.

At its meeting in Chicago the United States Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution that the government, through the president and the director general of railroads, be petitioned, among other things, to "complete trunk highways for heavy traffic where they can be used in relieving railroad congestion." Note the phrase "heavy traffic"—which calls, not merely for graded highway rights of way, but for hard surface, cement, asphalt or brick roadbeds capable of sustaining the heaviest trucks and dependable in all sorts of weather.

The day is coming—in fact, it is here—when such highways are almost an absolute necessity. In some sections of the country, due to railroad inadequacy to meet the traffic demands, paved cross-country highways are indispensable to commerce and community prosperity.

So, while we are building roads let us build them, not for today, but for the days to come, says Atlanta Constitution. It will be cheaper in the long run, and vastly more satisfactory from the "good road" point of view.

The dollars-and-cents saving, and the time economy, in hard surface roads were clearly demonstrated by a Northern motortruck firm in a practical test completed some time ago when a consignment of heavy merchandise was moved overland from Detroit, Mich., to Toledo, O.

"The total per load carried by a five-ton tractor truck and two trailers was 12 tons," says Automobile People in discussing the trip. "The load was distributed as follows: Two tons on the truck, six tons on a five-ton trailer and four tons on a three-ton trailer. The trip was made in eight and a half hours over 48 miles of cement and asphalt and 12 miles of dirt road. Almost exactly as much time was required to travel over the dirt road as over the cement, because



Improved Highway in Ohio.

there was no foundation to the road and with the trailer and trucks sank. Three loads of a gallon of oil and 22 gallons of gasoline were used on the trip.

The real pit of the "argument lies in the fact that almost as much time—and, of course, more oil and gas—was consumed in traveling 12 miles of dirt road as was required to make the 48 miles over the hard-surface highway.

And again: Consider the difference in value of the respective types of road in the abutting property and to the county and the state containing them.

LOADS AT END OF GOOD ROAD

Double Amount of Team Power Required to Haul Wagons Over Unimproved Country Highway.

To see what happens at the end of the good road, a public road specialist of the department of agriculture recently had observations made in different sections of the country. Observers noted many country-bound wagons who drove two loaded wagons, hitched one behind the other, to the end of the good road, where they left one wagon by the roadside to be returned for later while all the power of their teams was devoted to hauling a single wagon over the unimproved highway.

Farmers bound for market frequently were seen to haul wood and similar products to the terminus of the good road, there dumping these and returning for a second load. When this procedure, the two loads were consolidated and easily hauled by a single team the remaining distance to market over the improved road.

Price of Good Roads.
If a carpet will protect a floor then a blanket on a road, it might be said, is conservative. Many an old adage can be proved if taken in their perpetual maintenance is the price of good roads.

Crooked Road Is Dangerous.
With modern means of traffic a crooked road is a dangerous road; therefore, every road builder should endeavor to straighten his gutters. Besides, crooked gutters have a bad appearance.



Roark, Greenville Ky.

POULTRY

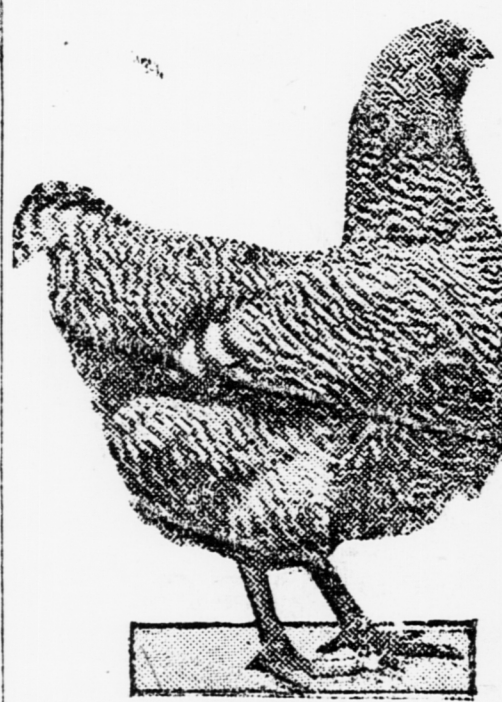
QUALITY IS OF IMPORTANCE

American Standard Breeds Are Good Producers of Meat and Eggs—Farm Hens Are Small.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Inasmuch as most farms have already some supply of poultry, the problem for the farmer is one of increase and not, like that of the city dweller who undertakes to keep hens to supply his own table with eggs, one of securing the foundation stock. While the American standard breeds are, for general purposes, the best, it is not urged that they be made to supplant other breeds where the other breeds are established and where they can be produced with a fair degree of success and of profit. The American standard breeds, broadly speaking, are the larger breeds of general-purpose fowl, good producers of both meat and eggs, as distinguished from the small breeds that are specialized egg producers. Farmers and farmers' wives who have built up their own flocks, and know the peculiarities of their breed and how to make the most of it, will do best by keeping the hens that they have, even though they be small and inferior as meat producers, instead of trying to replace them with heavier ones.

In growing chicks, the quality—the vigor, vitality and capacity for growth



Barred Plymouth Rock Female, Bred at United States Government Farm.

—that the chick has when it starts its life count for at least as much as good conditions and good care.

Also, in growing stock for layers, it is especially important at this time when a large increase in meat production is needed, to avoid breeding from undersized specimens. Whatever may be the facts as to the relative value of large and small hens as layers, as that question relates to standard breeds, the question is irrelevant in this poultry production campaign, for farm hens are nearly all small according to standards for improved breeds of fowls.

The ordinary farm flock contains a large proportion of hens quite unfit for breeding—having no quality which it is desirable to reproduce. The eggs from these should not be used for hatching, but, as far as possible, eggs used for hatching should be taken from the best hens in the flock. To determine how many of these are needed, an estimate must be made, basing it upon the usual hatchability of eggs, and the desirable length of the hatching season.

The ordinary average of hatchings extending over a period of several months is about 70 per cent. If all the chicks are hatched early the length of the hatching season is about six weeks, from the setting of the first to the setting of the last hen used. Allowing two weeks for setting eggs before the first hens are set, the eggs used for hatching must be laid within eight weeks. Allowing for rejections of small and defective eggs, provision should be made for about 500 eggs in eight weeks. This means a flock of 15 to 20 hens as breeders. Such a number of the best of the flock should be secured from the rest.

As a matter of convenience it will probably be more satisfactory in most cases to confine the culls and give the portion of the farm flock used for breeders the usual accommodations and range. The culls may be shut in small quarters without yard if necessary, while that is not advisable for breeding stock.

The next thing to consider is the eggs. In many cases it will be to the advantage of farmers undertaking to increase and improve their flocks to buy standard breeds of general-purpose breeds because of the additional size and weight such males will give the chicks, in say nothing of the probable increase in egg production. From one or two weeks extra weight can be put on the chicks from ordinary farm hens by using males of approximately standard weight of Rhode Island Reds and Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks and Orpingtons.

Free Range Is Ideal.
Free range is ideal, being conducive to rapid and economical growth, with feed material in the form of grubs, insects and green grass.

Good Feed for Start.
Little chicks and little turkeys usually do well if started on Johnny cake, baked hard, crumbled and fed dry.

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AMUSEMENT WORLD.
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Horticultural Advice

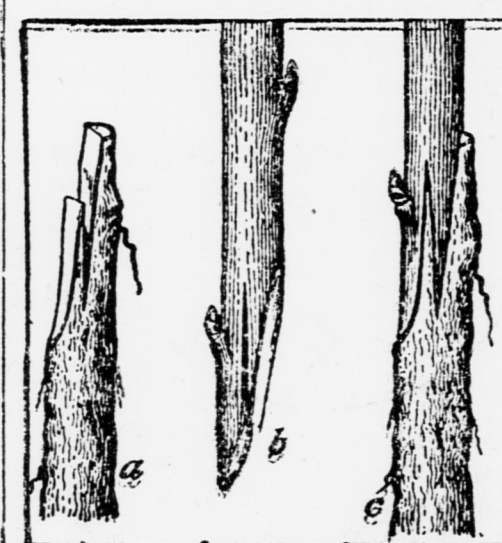
WHIP GRAFTING IS FAVORED

Method Has Advantage of Being Adapted to Small Plants—Can Be Done During Winter.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Whip grafting is the one almost universally used in root grafting. It has the advantage of being well adapted to small plants only one or two years of age, as well as the other great consideration that it can be done indoors during the comparative leisure of winter.

The graft is made by cutting the stock off diagonally—one long, smooth cut with a sharp knife, leaving about three-fourths of an inch of cut surface. Place the knife about one-third of the distance from the end of the cut surface, at right angles to the cut, and split the stock in the direction of its long axis. Cut the lower end of the scion in like manner, and when the two parts are forced together the cut surfaces will fit neatly together and will nearly cover the other if scion and stock are of the same size. A difference in diameter of the two parts to be united may be disregarded unless it be



Whip grafting: a, the stock; b, the scion; c, stock and scion united.

too great. After the scion and stock have been locked together they should be wrapped with five or six turns of waxed cotton to hold the parts firmly together.

While top grafting may be done in this way, it is in root grafting that the whip graft finds its distinctive field. When the roots are cut into lengths of two to five or six inches to be used as grafts, the operation is known as piece-grafting. Sometimes the entire root is used.

The roots are dug and the scions are cut in the fall and stored. The work of grafting may be done during the winter months. When the operation has been performed, the grafts are packed away in moss, sawdust or sand in a cool cellar to remain until spring. It is important that the place of storage should be cool, else the grafts may start into growth and be ruined, or heating and rotting may occur. If the temperature is kept low—just above 40 degrees F.—there will be no growth except callusing and the knitting together of stock and scion.

In ordinary propagation by means of whip grafts, the scion is cut with about three buds, and the stock is nearly as long as the scion. The graft is so planted as to bring the union of stock and scion not very far below the surface of the ground; but where the trees are required to be especially hardy in order to stand severe winters, and the roots used are not known to be so hardy as the plants from which the scions have been cut, a different plan is adopted. The scions are cut much longer and the roots are cut short, and the graft is planted so deep as to cause roots to issue from the lower end of the scion. When taken up to be set in the orchard, the original root may be removed entirely, leaving nothing but the scion and the roots which have been put forth from it. This is a common practice in preparing nursery stock for planting in the northern part of the Mississippi valley.

ATTENTION TO FRUIT TREES

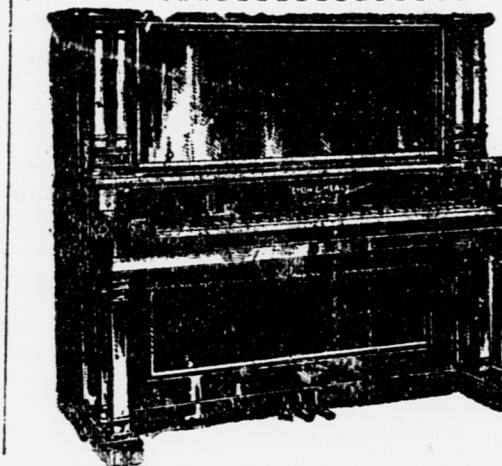
Make Careful Inspection and Remove All Branches Broken by Storms or Heavy Crop.

Inspect carefully all fruit trees and remove any branches that have been broken by summer storms or a heavy crop of fruit. If only slightly broken they may be propped up in such a way as to grow back together. If not removed by sawing off right up close to the main body of the tree or other branch from which it comes.

CAREFULLY PICK ALL APPLES

Each Specimen Should Be Placed in Basket, Box or Barrel So as Not to Bruise It.

In picking apples and other fruit, use great care in placing each specimen carefully in the baskets or boxes or barrels, so as not to bruise it. See that picking buckets and field boxes are free from splinters and nails.



Roark's, Greenville Ky.

STYLE XVI VICTROLA, \$225

The Aristocrat of the Victor Family

Its very appearance suggest culture and refinements—the kind of instrument you are proud to have in



your home—to have your friends see—that brings you prestige and their respect. To appreciate its individuality and wonderful tone reproducing qualities it must be seen and heard in comparison with all other models. Artistic—made from choicest woods—beautifully finished—it enters the finest homes to delight and entertain. To own one is to know complete satisfaction.

VICTROLAS, RECORDS, CABINETS, SUPPLIES



The J. L. ROARK ESTATE
GREENVILLE, KENTUCKY



Why children need the Victrola

It's a playmate to them. Keeps them out of mischief. Plays for them to dance or romp—or sings and tells them stories.

But it gives something greater than amusement. A Victrola in the home helps shape the spiritual and mental growth of children, helps form their characters and tastes, helps educate them. And it's a great help to every mother!

Is there a Victrola in your home? You may think you can't afford one, but we'll show you that you can. You'll say you never heard of more generous terms than ours. Victrolas \$15 to \$400. Come in today and hear yours.

ROARK
VICTROLAS, RECORDS, PIANOS



LIVER DIDN'T ACT DIGESTION WAS BAD

Says 65 year Old Kentucky Lady, Who Tells How She Was Relieved After a Few Doses of Black-Draught.

Meadowville, Ky.—Mrs. Cynthia Higginbotham, of this town, says: "At my age, which is 65, the liver does not act so well as when young. A few years ago, my stomach was all out of fix. I was constipated, my liver didn't act. My digestion was bad, and it took so little to upset me. My appetite was gone. I was very weak. I decided I would give Black-Draught a thorough trial as I knew it was highly recommended for this trouble. I began taking it. I felt better after a few doses. My appetite improved and I became stronger. My bowels acted naturally and the least trouble was soon righted with a few doses of Black-Draught."

Fat Cornbread.

HERE IS A GOOD PLACE TO STOP FOR LITTLE MONEY

LOUISVILLE HOTEL, Louisville, Ky., Main St., bet. 6th & 7
The Only Hotel in Louisville Operated on the American and European Plans.
AMERICAN PLAN. Rooms without Bath but with Hot and Cold Running Water. (With Meals)
75 Rooms.....single, \$2.00 per day; 2 people \$2.00 each
50 Rooms.....single, 2.50 per day; 2 people 2.25 each
50 Front Rooms.....single, 3.00 per day; 2 people 2.50 each
Rooms with Private Bath:
50 Rooms.....single, 3.00 per day; 2 people 2.75 each
50 Rooms.....single, 3.50 per day; 2 people 3.00 each
EUROPEAN PLAN. Rooms without Bath but with Hot and Cold Running Water. (Without Meals)
75 Rooms.....single, \$1.00 per day; 2 people \$0.75 each
50 Rooms.....single, 1.25 per day; 2 people 1.00 each
50 Front Rooms.....single, 1.50 per day; 2 people 1.25 each
Rooms with Private Bath:
50 Rooms.....single, 1.50 per day; 2 people 1.25 each
50 Rooms.....single, 2.00 per day; 2 people 1.50 each

THE OLD INN, Louisville, Ky., Corner Sixth and Main Streets

European Plan Only
Rooms Without Bath, \$1.00 and up; Rooms With Private Bath, \$1.50 and up.

BEST EATING PLACE IN TOWN.
The Louisville Hotel and the Old Inn are located in the wholesale district and only a three-block's walk to the retail district and theatres.

Louisville Hotel and Old Inn Co. Props.

STOP AT THE GALT HOUSE WHEN IN LOUISVILLE GOOD ROOMS FOR \$1.00 A DAY EUROPEAN PLAN

Fine Dining Room with Excellent Service and Low Prices
Free Auto-Bus Meets Trains. Turkish and Electric Baths
WRITE FOR RESERVATIONS

THE ADLER PIANO AND THE ADLER ORGAN For Churches and the Home

After you have made a thorough investigation of the different methods of selling Pianos and Organs, just figure what you can save if you buy from the factory. Remember, a retailer has his expense of selling, besides his profit. You can save all of this at our factory.
We make as fine instruments as are manufactured and sell direct to the homes on small payments and liberal terms if desired.
We have a special Showroom conveniently located at our factory, Twenty-ninth and Chestnut Streets, where the ADLER Pianos and Organs can be seen finished and in process of construction.
Come and see us or send for the catalogue you desire
Direct From Our Factory to Your Home—Pianos, Organs and Player-Pianos—Wholesale Prices—Easy Payments

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